JS 44 (Rev. 07/16)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

CHRISTOPHER WAGENHALS, Individually adn on Behalf of all Others Similarly Situated				SCHWARTZ MAZDA, MAURICE SCHWARTZ & SONS, INC., SCHWARTZ & SONS, INC; AND GOLD HORSE EXTENDED, LLC					
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.					
Dentitis, Osefchen, Prin New Jersey 08053; sder	arlton,	Attorneys (If Known)							
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				TIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIP	AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in	One Box	for Plaintit
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)			(For Diversity Cases Only) PTF DEF itizen of This State D 1 D 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State					
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)				12 🗖 2	of Business In		5	□ 5
				en or Subject of a reign Country	3 🗖 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	1 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)									
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□ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment ∞ Enforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	□ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander □ 330 Federal Employers` Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability	□ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability □ 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability □ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY □ 370 Other Fraud □ 371 Truth in Lending □ 380 Other Personal Property Damage □ 385 Property Damage □ 385 Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: □ 463 Alien Detainee □ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence □ 530 General	69	of Property 21 USC 881 0 Other LABOR 0 Fair Labor Standards	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 ☐ 423 Withdrawal		□ 375 False Claims Act □ 376 Qui Tam (31 USC □ 3729(a)) □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange ▼ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information		
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□ 290 All Other Real Property	□ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment □ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other □ 448 Education	□ 535 Death Penalty Other: □ 540 Mandamus & Other □ 550 Civil Rights □ 555 Prison Condition □ 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement		IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Application 5 Other Immigration Actions			State Statutes		
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	DN TCPA 47 U.S.C. s	tute under which you are f section 227, et seq use: use:	filing (D	o not cite jurisdictional state	utes unless di	versity):			
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.			DE	MAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: ✓ Yes □ No					
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE	<u></u>		DOCKE	T NUMBER			
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DeNITTIS OSEFCHEN PRINCE, P.C.

Stephen P. DeNittis, Esq. 525 Route 73 North, Suite 410 Marlton, New Jersey 08053 (856) 797-9951 sdenittis@denittislaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

CHRISTOPHER WAGENHALS, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

V.

SCHWARTZ MAZDA; MAURICE

SCHWARTZ & SONS, INC.; SCHWARTZ &

SONS, INC.; and GOLD HORSE

EXTENDED, LLC

Defendants.

COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

PUTATIVE CLASS ACTION

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Christopher Wagenhals ("Plaintiff") brings this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendants Schwartz Mazda; Maurice Schwartz & Sons, Inc.; Schwartz & Sons, Inc.; and Gold Horse Extended, LLC (collectively, "Defendants"), in negligently and/or willfully transmitting unsolicited commercial text messages to Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone, without Plaintiff's express consent, in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., ("TCPA"), thereby invading Plaintiff's privacy. Plaintiff alleges the following upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and

experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

- 2. The TCPA was designed to prevent calls and text messages like the ones described herein, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiff. "Voluminous consumer complaints about abuses of telephone technology for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes prompted Congress to pass the TCPA." Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
- 3. In enacting the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how corporate and similar entities may contact them, and made specific findings that "[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer." TCPA, Pub. L. No. 102–243, § 11. In support of this, Congress found that:

Banning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12; see also Martin v. Leading Edge Recovery Solutions, LLC, 2012 WL 3292838, at *4 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 10, 2012) (citing Congressional findings on TCPA's purpose).

- 4. Congress also specifically found that "the evidence presented to the Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the type of call...." Id. at §§ 12-13.
- 5. The TCPA also expressly applies to unsolicited faxes as well as other forms of media such as text messages.
 - 6. Congress recognized that not only can unsolicited calls, faxes, and text messages

be a nuisance, but also may cause the receiver of the unsolicited communications to incur actual out-of-pocket losses, such as for the use of paper and toner for unsolicited faxes.

- 7. With the advancement of technology, numerous courts have recognized the TCPA's applicability to unsolicited text messages to persons' cellular telephones.
- 8. Persons, like Plaintiff herein, have no control to stop unsolicited and unwanted text messages to their cell phones.
- 9. Every transmission of a text message uses data, and the longer the text is, the more data is used.
- 10. Once an unsolicited text message is received, not only is it a nuisance to the receiver, but as importantly, that receiver is forced to incur unwanted message and/or data charges from their cell phone carrier.
- 11. As set forth herein, that is exactly what occurred to Plaintiff and other members of the putative class.
- 12. Plaintiff and the members of the proposed class received unsolicited sales text messages from Defendants, and consequently incurred additional message and/or data charges to their cell phone accounts, all because Defendants wished to advertise and market its products and services for its own benefit.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 13. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this case arises out of violations of federal law.
- 14. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 1441(a) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in Monmouth County, New Jersey, because Defendants sent the unlawful text

messages at issue herein from Monmouth County, New Jersey, and because Plaintiff received the unlawful text message in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

PARTIES

- 15. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a citizen and resident of the State of New Jersey. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39).
- 16. Defendant Schwartz Mazda is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a New Jersey corporation duly organized under the laws of New Jersey with its principal place of business in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and is a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39). Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein, Defendant conducted business in the State of New Jersey and in Monmouth County, within this judicial district.
- 17. Defendant Maurice Schwartz & Sons, Inc. is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a New Jersey corporation duly organized under the laws of New Jersey with its principal place of business in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and is a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39). Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein, Defendant conducted business in the State of New Jersey and in Monmouth County, within this judicial district.
- 18. Defendant Schwartz & Sons, Inc. is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a New Jersey corporation duly organized under the laws of New Jersey with its principal place of business in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and is a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39). Plaintiff alleges that at all

times relevant herein, Defendant conducted business in the State of New Jersey and in Monmouth County, within this judicial district.

- 19. Defendant Gold Horse Extended LLC is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a New Jersey limited liability corporation duly organized under the laws of New Jersey with its principal place of business in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and is a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (39). Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein, Defendant conducted business in the State of New Jersey and in Monmouth County, within this judicial district.
- 20. At all times during the relevant class period, Defendants together owned and operated, and continue to own and operate, the automobile dealership known as Schwartz Mazda.
- 21. Defendants together created the policies and procedures described herein and, at all times during the relevant class period, participated in, endorsed, implemented, and performed the conduct alleged herein, specifically including the transmittal of the unlawful text messages that are the subject of this action.

THE UNIFORM POLICIES OF DEFENDANTS THAT GIVE RISE TO THE CAUSE OF ACTION

- 22. Defendants own and operate Schwartz Mazda, an automotive dealership in Shrewsbury, New Jersey that, <u>inter alia</u>, is in the business of selling new and used cars.
- 23. On February 24, 2017, at approximately 1:23 p.m., Plaintiff received the following text message on his cellular telephone ending in 5996 from Defendants or their agents:

Schwartz Mazda is looking to buy quality pre-owned vehicle to schedule an appraisal and upgrade your vehicle please call 732-982-3882. Chris Caramucci

- 24. The telephone number to which Defendants, or their agents, sent the above text message was assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurs a charge pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).
- 25. Plaintiff is not a customer of any Defendant, and has never provided any personal information, including his cellular telephone number, to any Defendant for any purpose whatsoever. Nor has Plaintiff purchased or used any goods or services offered by any Defendant at any time prior to the filing of this Complaint.
- 26. Defendants, or their agents, sent the above unsolicited text to Plaintiff without Plaintiff's prior express consent.
- 27. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants, or their agents, sent the above text not only to Plaintiff, but also to numerous other individuals, on their cellular telephones, without obtaining their prior express consent.
- 28. The text was sent to Plaintiff and the putative class for general marketing purposes, for the commercial benefit of Defendants, and specifically to solicit the sale of new and used automobiles by Schwartz Mazda.
- 29. The text was not sent to Plaintiff and the putative class for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(i).
- 30. The text message sent to Plaintiff and the putative class was sent via an "automatic telephone dialing system" ("ATDS"), as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (a)(1) and as prohibited by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A).
- 31. This ATDS has the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator.

32. As outlined herein, the unsolicited commercial text sent by Defendants or their agents to Plaintiff and the putative class violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

33. Plaintiff brings this action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of a proposed class defined as:

All persons in the United States who, between May 5, 2013 and the present, received a text message on their cellular telephones from Defendants or their agents, soliciting Defendants' services.

- 34. The class for whose benefit this action is brought is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- 35. The exact number and identities of the persons who fit within the proposed class are ascertainable, in that Defendants maintain written and electronically-stored records of all texts that were sent, the dates they were sent, and the telephone numbers to which they were sent.
 - 36. The proposed class is composed of over 1,000 persons.
- 37. The claims in this action arise exclusively from Defendant's uniform policies as alleged herein, from uniformly-worded texts sent by Defendants or their agents via an "automatic telephone dialing system."
- 38. No violations alleged are a result of any oral communications or individualized interaction between any class member and Defendant.
- 39. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the rights of the class members, including, inter alia, the following:
 - a) Whether Defendants or their agents sent text messages to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff and the class;
 - b) Whether the Defendants obtained express consent from Plaintiff and the class before sending such text messages;

- c) Whether Defendants' uniform policies and common course of conduct, as alleged herein, violated the TCPA;
- d) Whether Plaintiff and the class are entitled to damages arising from Defendants' conduct alleged herein; and
- e) Whether Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an order for injunctive and declaratory relief, enjoining Defendants from carrying on the policies alleged herein.
- 40. Plaintiff is a member of the class he seeks to represent.
- 41. The claims of Plaintiff are not only typical of all class members, they are identical in that they arise from Defendants' uniform policies and form texts, and are based on the same legal theories of all class members.
 - 42. Plaintiff has no interest antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the class.
- 43. Plaintiff will thoroughly and adequately protect the interests of the class, having retained qualified and competent legal counsel to represent himself and the class.
- 44. Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate injunctive and declaratory relief for the class as a whole.
- 45. The prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications.
- 46. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy since, inter alia, the damages suffered by each class member were less than \$500 per person and individual actions to recoup such an amount are not economically feasible.
- 47. Common questions will predominate, and there will be no unusual manageability issues.

COUNT I

NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

- 48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of his Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 49. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple negligent violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the abovecited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.
- 50. As a result of Defendants' negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an award of \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
- 51. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

COUNT II

KNOWING AND/OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS OF THE TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.

- 52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of his Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 53. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute numerous and multiple knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA, including but not limited to each and every one of the above-cited provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq.
- 54. As a result of Defendants' knowing and/or willful violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

55. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to and seek injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the class respectfully pray for the following relief:

- A. Certification of the class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- B. On the First Count, as a result of Defendants' negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D), Plaintiff and each member of the Class is entitled to and requests five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B);
- C. On the Second Count, as a result of Defendants' willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D), Plaintiff and each member of the Class is entitled to and requests treble damages, as provided by statute, up to one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), for each and every violation pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C);
- D. An Order, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), enjoining Defendants from violating 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2)(D);
- E. Attorney's fees and costs; and
- F. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact raised by the Complaint.

Dated: May 5, 2017 **DeNITTIS OSEFCHEN PRINCE, P.C.**

By: /s/ Stephen P. DeNittis

Stephen P. DeNittis, Esq. Joseph A. Osefchen, Esq. Shane T. Prince, Esq.

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO L. CIV. R. 11.2

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this matter is not the subject of any other action pending in any court or of any pending arbitration or administrative proceeding.

Dated: May 5, 2017 **DeNITTIS OSEFCHEN PRINCE, P.C.**

By: /s/ Stephen P. DeNittis

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